

two more species belonging to the Genus *Gymnothorax* around Digha coastal waters; *G. favagineus* and *G. javanicus*. Both the specimens were collected live around Digha coast and displayed in the aquarium.

Classification

Class: Actinopterygii
Order: Anguilliformes
Family: Muraenidae
Genus: *Gymnothorax*

Gymnothorax favagineus Bloch & Schneider 1801

Enchelycore favagineus (Bloch & Schneider 1801). *Systema Ichthyologiae*: i-lx + 1-584, Pls. 1.

Material examined: 2 ex, TL 65-71 cm, Locality: 1 ex Digha, 12.xii.1996, Coll: T.K. Chatterjee & Party, Reg. No. 30, 1 ex Kirtaniya, 24.vii.2009, Reg No. 579.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate, snake-like, stout; pale brown to yellow colour with closely set numerous large round black blotches; pattern continuous to the edges of the mouth.

Common Names: *Gymnothorax favagineus* is commonly known as the Black-spotted Moray, Honeycomb Moray, Coral Eel, Giraffe Eel (Australia), Honeycomb Moray (Indonesia, SA, USA).

Distribution: Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to Papua New Guinea, north to southern Japan, Taiwan, south to Australia. From Indian waters the species is reported only from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rao 2003).

Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker 1859)

Muraena javanica Bleeker, 1859. *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië* v. 19: 329-352.

Gymnothorax javanicus (Bleeker, 1859). *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië* v. 19: 329-352.

Material examined: 1 ex, TL c. 65 cm, Digha, 18.viii.2007, Coll.: Prasanna Yennawar & P. Tudu, Reg No. 522.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongated, snake-like. Eye nearer to the tip of the snout than to the corner of the mouth; Dorsal fin moderately high, its origin on rear of head about equidistant between rectus muscle and gill opening; black specks that grade into leopard-like spots behind the head and a black area surrounding the gill opening.

Common Names: *Gymnothorax javanicus* (Bleeker 1859) is commonly known as Giant Moray, Tropical Moray Eel (USA), Blackpearl Moray (Australia), Java Moray Eel (Papua New Guinea).

Distribution: Indo-Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to the Marquesas and Oeno Atoll (Pitcairn Group), north to the Ryukyu and Hawaiian islands, south to New Caledonia and the Austral Islands. From Indian waters the species is reported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Devi and Rao 2003; Rao 2003).

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6. NOTE ON AN ADDITIONAL LOCALITY FOR *CROCE FILIPPENSIS* WESTWOOD, 1841 (NEUROPTERA: NEMOPTERIDAE)

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Globally, the family Nemopteridae is represented by 41 genera and about 150 species (Oswald 2007a). Of these,

only four genera and six species are reported from India (Ghosh 1998). Though *Croce filippensis* seems to be an

endemic and widely distributed species in India (Maxwell-Lefroy and Howlett 1971), very little information is available about its confirmed localities.

Genus *Croce* MacLachlan, 1885 is represented by a single species, namely *Croce filipennis* Westwood, 1841 in India (Mansell 1986; Oswald 2007b), and recorded from Bengal, Central India, and the United Provinces (Imms 1911). In Maharashtra, this species was first reported by Sharma *et al.* (2001) from Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, Chandrapur. Sharma *et al.* (2001) reported two additional distribution records based on specimens collected from Lakhani village, Bhandara, and one mutilated specimen from Pune. Apart from this, Chandra and Thilak (2007) reported its first records from Madhya Pradesh.

In view of lack of information about the distribution of this species any information about its additional locality is noteworthy.

On March 17, 2009, a specimen of spoonwing *Croce filipennis* was deposited in the Collection Department of Bombay Natural History Society (Day book entry No. 01/2009). The insect was found dead in a house at Marol, Sakinaka, Mumbai. It was identified as *Croce filipennis* Westwood 1840, as its general morphology matched the original description (Westwood 1841) and the descriptions provided by subsequent authors (Ghosh 1910; Imms 1911). Its identity was further confirmed by comparing the wing venation with the illustration by Comstock (1918).

The measurements, colour and other details are as

follows: The deposited specimen measures 6 mm in length. Length of individual forewing is 9.25 mm and wing span of forewing is 20 mm. The thread-like hind wings measure 23 mm. The insect is blackish grey. The forewing is membranous, narrow at the base and broader in the middle. The specimen has a black stigma on the costal region just behind the apex. The inner margin of the forewing is fringed with small, uniform hairs, except near the base. The hind wing is narrow, hairy, thread-like, tapering at the end and projecting backwards. Hind wings are four times longer than body. Mouth parts are modified forming a rostrum; eyes large, bulging.

The detailed life history of *C. filipennis* is given by Ghosh (1910) and Imms (1911). These insects are highly specialized and important predators. The larvae of this insect are predaceous and with a characteristically long neck (Imms 1911).

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